

# LABOR CLARION

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## Credit Labor Council With Saving to City One Million Dollars

A saving of one million dollars in the construction of the Hetch Hetchy tunnel through the Coast Range mountains is directly attributable to the activities of the San Francisco Labor Council, by and with the co-operation of one of its delegates, Dan C. Murphy, member of the Public Utilities Commission of the City and County of San Francisco.

In his message submitted to the Board of Supervisors on January 8 last, giving "a general statement of the condition of the City and County of San Francisco," Mayor Rossi makes the following brief mention of a transaction which is of more than passing interest:

"During the year Hetch Hetchy construction has made marked progress, and it is safe to say that within the next few months mountain water will be flowing into San Francisco. The largest unit of work has been the construction of the aqueduct tunnel through the Coast Range mountains. This work is done by the commission under contract. Their bid price was more than half a million dollars lower than the next lowest contractor's bid, and the work is being done at a cost so much lower than the bid price that the total saving will be \$1,000,000."

### City Submits Lowest Bid

The mayor's brief statement with relation to the saving of one million dollars on the tunnel work will bear a little elaboration. For after all, even in these days when millions and billions of dollars are spoken of without the awe of former years, a million dollars is a tremendous sum to be listed as a saving on a single contract.

It must be borne in mind that under the new charter contracts for public work of \$1000 or more must be let only after public advertisement for bids.

When the bids for the work in question were opened it was found that of the four offers made, that submitted by the city water department was \$600,000 lower than the next lowest bid. There was considerable hesitation on the part of the Public Utilities Commission to award the contract to the water department because of representations made by interested parties that the work could not be completed at the price offered. Even the manager of the public utilities himself was reputed to favor the award of the contract to the private company.

### Council Takes a Hand

While the award of the contract was pending the San Francisco Labor Council took an interest in the matter. It was pointed out to the Council that the city was in a position to accomplish the work more economically than could any private company, by reason of the fact that it owned the necessary machinery and equipment, already on the ground, and that a private company would of necessity be compelled to duplicate this material at a tremendous outlay or make arrangements with the city for the use of its equipment. Furthermore, the working force was intact; and should a

private company be awarded the contract it might mean the employment of an entire new force, possibly under less favorable working conditions and at lower wage scales.

The Council therefore made strong representations to the Public Utilities Commission urging the award of the contract to the municipal water department.

### Council's Course Justified

After some delay, and in face of the opposition of at least one local daily newspaper and reluctance on the part of influential interests, the award was made in accordance with the wishes of the Council. The contract is nearing completion, with the satisfactory results recounted by the mayor. The work will be completed at a cost \$400,000 under the price bid, which, added to the \$600,000 saved on the original contract, makes a total saving of \$1,000,000.

Thus it is no exaggeration to say that the action of the San Francisco Labor Council was responsible for the saving to the taxpayers of a million dollars. The work proceeded without friction, and the wage scales and working conditions were observed.

The Council also may be proud of the activities of Commissioner Dan C. Murphy in this matter. It was due to his persistent efforts that the majority of the commission reversed its stand on the award of bids, and with the assistance of the officers of the Labor Council he was able to place the true facts before his colleagues.

### Labor Well Represented

It is gratifying to remember, also, that the Council was responsible for Brother Murphy's membership on the commission, and that he has justified the confidence placed in him by his fellow delegates in the Labor Council. When Mayor Rossi signified his intention of placing a representative of organized labor on the Public Utilities Commission when it was organized, the Council unanimously chose the name of Brother Murphy to be presented for the position, along with that of Brother Michael Casey, who declined to be a candidate.

The connection of Commissioner Murphy, President E. D. Vandeleur and Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council with this incident should reveal to the people of San Francisco the intense interest which the Council evinces in civic affairs and that it realizes that the best interests of the city and those of the workers are identical.

## NEW POLICY DEMANDED

Strong criticism of the long work-week and low wage rates in codes of fair competition established under the National Industrial Recovery Act and the employer dictatorship which enforces them, as well as disapproval of the National Recovery Administration's temporizing with employers who violate the labor section of the act, characterized an address in Philadelphia on "Labor and the N.R.A." by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Unless these conditions were remedied by a change of administration policy, organized labor would mobilize its strength in Congress to amend the law and make the proposed policy mandatory, he said.

## Chicago's Newspapers Attempt to 'Railroad' Alleged Conspirators

The Chicago daily newspapers and their affiliates in other parts of the country will have Alderman Oscar F. Nelson, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and his co-defendants in a conspiracy case tried and convicted before the case reaches the jury several weeks hence, says Joseph A. Wise, Chicago correspondent of the International Labor News Service.

The Chicago "Daily News" made a scurrilous attack upon the defendants the opening day of the politically inspired trial. Other daily newspapers have acted with restraint, but, if they run true to form, will be in full cry for blood before the case goes to the jury. Big business will see to it that its "free press" does its stint toward arousing public clamor for convictions.

### Who Defendants Are

Nelson and the other defendants are charged with conspiracy to racketeer in the cleaning and dyeing industry. Nelson is the attorney for the unions in the industry.

Another of the defendants is Aaron Sapiro, noted New York and San Francisco lawyer, who acted as counsel for the bosses in the cleaning and dyeing industry.

Benjamin F. Squires, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, is another defendant. He was made head of the Chicago Cleaning and Dyeing Institute at a time when the industry was in a chaotic condition.

Fourteen officers of the Retail Cleaners and Dyers' Union, the Laundry and Dye House Drivers' Union, the Inside Dye House Workers' Union and of the bosses' organization in the industry are other defendants.

Alphonse Capone and Murray Humphries, his successor as king of the Chicago rackets, are included to add a sensational zest and to make the case look as scandalous as possible.

### Politics Is Big Factor

It is a political trial if ever there was one. It is a scheme to wreck the career of Alderman Oscar F. Nelson, who is a formidable candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor of Chicago in the 1935 election contest. It is also hoped to deal a heavy blow at organized labor in general.

Big business has taken State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney up on the mountain and tempted him by leading him to believe that he instead of Nelson can become the next mayor of Chicago. So Courtney has set out to climb into the mayor's chair over the prostrate bodies of Nelson and his associates.

### Blow Aimed at Unions

It is not a case of just Nelson and his co-defendants being on trial; organized labor as a whole is "on the spot." Some of the unions involved have charters as federal labor unions direct from the American Federation of Labor, while others are chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.



## Hitler Decree Hands German Workers Over To Virtual Slavery

By one sweeping decree of law, says an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin, dated January 16, Chancellor Hitler today placed the owners of German industry on a footing of undisputed mastery of their workers. The dispatch continues:

"The law affects leaders of business from the smallest German workshop owner to proprietors of huge industrial plants.

"The dissolution of trade unions and the Employers' Federation some months ago were forerunners of the law which was decreed tonight.

"It puts Germany's fist workers and brain workers alike under complete Nazi control, which has its culmination in the creation of a Nazi 'Labor Front' and its sub-organization, 'Power Through Joy.'

"The law makes the Labor Front the supreme body for the working population. Some of its provisions abolish the workmen's council for wage and tariff arbitration, leaving the settlement of disputes to the initiative of employers."

### C.W.A. Workers Resent Presence Of Communist Propagandists

Communists who attempted to stir up trouble among C.W.A. workers in Oakland last week were roughly handled when they arrived by automobile at the scene of work and began distributing circulars calling a mass meeting. The "reds" told the C.W.A. workers they were underpaid and urged them to organize.

The trouble started when a worker hurled a

mattock at the occupants of the car, and the enraged C.W.A. workers started a concerted rush upon the four communists, using shovels, picks and mattocks.

The foreman of the work gang succeeded in talking the workers out of further violence and they returned to work after the communists were induced to leave.

This was the second disturbance of the kind during the week, the first having taken place at Sacramento, when communists were beaten in a raid by C.W.A. workers upon the communist headquarters. As a result five men were sent to a hospital.

### NEW IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER

Edward W. Cahill, San Francisco advertising agency head, received word from Washington this week of his appointment as United States commissioner of immigration and naturalization in San Francisco.

### National and Regional Boards Dispose of Many Controversies

A total of 600,000 workers have been involved in cases which have been handled by the National and Regional Labor Boards, according to tabulations made public by Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the board.

Notable features of the work of the Regional Boards were the number of strikes averted, 87, and of strikes settled, 273 (11 boards).

### YOUNG GIRL "NEWSIES"

The National Child Labor Committee, in a protest filed against the child labor section of the newspaper publishers' code, urges that newspaper selling is a notoriously unsuitable occupation for children, especially girls, since it involves night work, unwholesome street influences, traffic dangers and health risks. Many state laws and municipal ordinances have regulated the employment of children at this work and many foreign laws, adds the committee, prescribe a higher age for this occupation than for others.

As regards the employment of girls, the committee states that work which keeps young girls on the streets is obviously undesirable. A study by the International Circulation Managers' Association, based on returns from 919 papers, found 1611 girls under 18 years employed as carriers by 298 of these papers. This would mean, if the same percentage holds true throughout the country, a total of 8000 girls engaged as newspaper carriers, in addition to the number engaged in selling papers on the streets.

## Local Utility's Plan To Delude Employees

Big-hearted, generous, philanthropic—mere adjectives do not begin to do justice to the action of the Market Street Railway, which has just made a donation to its employees of 55 per cent of the company's earnings for the next three years!

A morning newspaper last Wednesday announced that "by an overwhelming vote employees of the Market Street Railway Company last night accepted the utility's offer to place them on a net profit sharing basis for a three-year period."

The newspaper account does not state why it was necessary for the workers to "vote" to accept this most generous offer. It will puzzle the reader, unless he can read between the lines, to figure out why the company did not merely announce the gift to its employees and let it go at that. Surely no man compelled to work for a living would refuse to accept a cash gift as an addition to wages lamentably low even in these times of depression.

But a succeeding paragraph gives an inkling into the plan behind the corporation's generosity (?). President Kahn, it appears, has guaranteed that for the first twelvemonth of the life of the agreement "the employees' share shall not be less than the equivalent of 2 cents an hour." And "it will be more if additional profits are developed."

In view of the fact that "profits" of the company heretofore have been non-existent, and probably under the bookkeeping methods employed will continue so, there is little likelihood of any of the local utility company's employees adding materially to their bank accounts on their share of the "profits." But at least they are assured of an increase of 2 cents an hour in their actual earnings, unless there should be some catch in that guaranty.

The plan is hailed by the local newspaper as "a radical and peaceful departure from ancient methods of settling differences between capital and labor." And it is all of that.

The facts are that the company, becoming alarmed at the progress made in organizing its employees in a bona fide union under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and fearing that demands would be made to inaugurate a wage scale at least approximating those of other organized utilities, announced its "profit-sharing" plan as an offset to the unionization of its employees. Its company union, despite N.R.A. regulations forbidding such action, has been fostered by intimidation of its employees, and the "generous" offer of the company is made for no other purpose than to mislead.

The employees will gain through the plan a trifling increase of 2 cents an hour in wages for a period of one year—probably with the hope that by that time the disaffection will have been smothered.

It is reliably reported to the Labor Clarion that the "vote" by which the plan was accepted was conducted by company officials at each of its barns.



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## Boycott of German Goods and Service Urged by American Federation

Furtherance of the movement for the boycott against German-made goods and German service until the German government recognizes the right of the working people of Germany to organize into bona fide, independent trade unions of their own choosing, and until Germany ceases its repressive policy of persecution of the Jewish people, is the subject of a circular just issued by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, addressed to all affiliated organizations.

In declaring for the boycott the American Federation of Labor convention at Washington last October recognized the right of the German people to govern themselves and to formulate and adopt their own political policies, and to do so without interference by any other nation, says Green. "Labor is therefore not fighting against any political order set up in Germany against the German people," he continues; "we are asking only that the annihilation of German trade unions shall cease and that the persecution of German working people and of Jewish people merely because they are Jews shall be terminated. It is readily conceded that only a most unusual, extraordinary condition could call for such drastic action."

This extraordinary condition existing in Germany offers justification as shown by the following reliable, accurate information supplied the American Federation of Labor by trustworthy sources, says Green:

### High-Handed Nazi Action

"One of the first official acts of the Hitler government was the destruction of the labor movement. From the start the Nazi officials began a campaign of calumny and physical violence against the German union. In the space of one week, from March 2 to 10, every trade union publication in the country was suppressed. The result was that the leaders of the trade union movement were cut off from all contact with the rank and file.

"The Nazis did not stop at this. Nazi storm troopers, aided and abetted by the police, began a series of raids upon the offices of the various trade unions throughout the land. The storm troops insisted first of all that the union officers display the swastika emblem in their windows. In numerous instances storm troopers emptied the cash registers and took away with them whatever money they could lay their hands on. Hardly a labor union in Germany but was visited by the Nazi storm troopers. In scores of cases the storm troopers took actual possession of the union headquarters, converting them into barracks. All this was done ostensibly 'in the interests of the Third Reich and the protection of the German workers.' \* \* \*

### Leaders Arrested, Property Confiscated

"On May 2 the Hitler government finally outlawed the General German Trade Union Association, confiscated its property, arrested the prominent leaders, took over all the labor banks, co-operatives and similar organizations, lock, stock and barrel. Every president of the thirty-one international unions comprising the General German Trade Union Association was arrested at the same time, in addition to the general secretaries and clerical help. Among the prisoners were the two outstanding leaders of the association, Theodore Leipart and Peter Grassman. In all several hundred union leaders were arrested that day, and hundreds more during the days that followed. For weeks the prisoners were kept in Nazi barracks before being transferred to the regular city prisons and ultimately banished to concentration camps.

"On May 3 the billboards throughout the country were plastered with posters signalling 'renaissance' of the German labor unions. The next day

the papers carried an official announcement to the effect that Dr. Ley had been appointed as chief comisar over all labor unions in Germany.

"For days the wives of the imprisoned union leaders were unable to ascertain the whereabouts of their unhappy spouses. In their despair they could not even turn for help to the legal advisers of the union, because the legal advisers had also been arrested along with the other officials as 'enemies of the Third Reich.' The unhappy wives ran from one police station to another beseeching aid, seeking information, but to no avail. Everywhere they were met with the same information that their 'scoundrelly husbands would never leave the prisons alive.' They were given to understand that their husbands had been charged with embezzlement of trade union funds.

### Elderly Prisoners Tortured

"In a majority of cases the arrested union officials were brought not to the regular police station but to the Nazi barracks and placed in a dingy cell. Among those who received such treatment were the aforementioned Leipart and Grassman, the latter of whom is fairly well known in this country. Several years ago, it will be recalled, Grassman was a fraternal delegate of the German unions to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Both Leipart and Grassman are elderly men; Leipart past 66, Grassman 62. The two old men were forced to sing Nazi hymns. They were also compelled to spend hours in gymnastics. Leipart, who had been in an automobile accident and was not yet fully recovered, fainted time and again. Among the other prisoners was a trade unionist named Arons who was forced at the point of a gun to act as drillmaster for the two elderly union leaders, marching them around the courtyard for hours on end. \* \* \*

"The 'National Labor Day' of May 1, when hundreds of thousands of workers were driven to participate in the official demonstration by the threat of instant dismissal, served as a preparatory step to the occupation of all trade union offices by the Nazis on May 2. The dissolution of the trade unions in the form in which they had hitherto existed was proclaimed in the name of a 'committee for the protection of German labor' which no one had heard of until that moment.

### Attacks on Trade Unions

"It did not help the German General Trade Union Federation that it had called on the workers to participate in the Hitler demonstration of May 1. The trade union offices were occupied, and the trade union leaders maltreated. The 'German Labor Front' took over the whole trade union apparatus. We give below a few documents showing the methods that were used in these attacks on the trade unions:

"The National Socialists take over the trade unions; the leaders arrested; action through the Reich.' (Headlines in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, May 2, 1933.) 'Yes, we have power, but we have not yet won the whole nation. We have not yet won you workers 100 per cent. \* \* \* (From the manifesto issued by Dr. Ley, May 2, 1933.) 'Cleansing of the free trade unions and creation of a labor organization; storm troops occupy all trade union buildings; 50 trade union leaders arrested; the second stage of the National Socialist Revolution.' (Headlines in the Volkischer Beobachter, May 3, 1933.)

"Who is Dr. Ley, placed in charge of that splendid organization, builded through more than half a century—yes, a century—by the trade unionists of Germany? Well, here he is:

"It may be remarked in passing that Dr. Ley was never a worker, but in his seven years of employment with the I. G. Farbenindustrie, A. G.

(the chemical trust), was a highly paid official of the company, and received a large sum when he left.'

"Then from the reports of the International Labor Office we find these words: 'The Leiparts and the Grassmans may hypocritically declare their devotion to Hitler as much as they like, but it is better that they should be in prison.' Those are the actual words of Dr. Ley. (Reports of the International Labor Office, May 29, page 272.)

"The next step was the confiscation of all property belonging to the Social Democratic party and the Reichsbanner:

### Property and Money Confiscated

"Berlin, May 10, 1933.—An order has been issued for the confiscation of all the property of the Social Democratic party and of its newspapers, as well as of the "Reichsbanner" and its press. The ground for confiscation is the great number of cases of dishonesty which have been discovered as a result of the taking over of the trade unions and the labor banks by the National Socialist Factory Organization. In addition to the confiscation of the property of the Social Democratic party, it must be stated that the property of all the organizations connected with the party is also confiscated.'

"On the same date all money belonging to the Social Democratic party in post office accounts, party publishing concerns and in the Labor Bank was confiscated. The officers of the Social Democratic organizations, of the 'Reichsbanner' and of the party press were closed. The official Preussische Pressedienst announced that Leipart, the trade union leader and Social Democratic member of the Reichstag, was to be prosecuted for 'breach of trust and fraud' on the ground that 'specific contributions of trade union money had been used for purposes other than those for which they had been provided.'

"This persecution and destruction of the bona fide German trade union movement was only equaled, and perhaps exceeded, by the persecution of the Jewish people residing in Germany, merely because they were Jews. This action on the part of the Hitler regime in Germany has shocked the conscience of the entire world. It is particularly revolting to trade unionists, because the officers and members of organized labor hold as sacred the principle 'that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'

"Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor holds that there shall be no discrimination against men because of creed or nationality. Labor protests vigorously against the oppression of the Jewish people, or any other nationality, merely because of race, creed or nationality."

### Green Suggests Boycott Methods

In conclusion the circular says: "I ask the officers and members of organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor to take such steps as may seem necessary in order to make the boycott on German goods and German service as ordered by the convention effective. I suggest that committees be appointed to deal with the problem in accordance with the economic, social and business requirements of each community. Let these committees unite with other committees created for the same purpose representing other groups of people whose opinions are in harmony with the action of the convention of the American Federation of Labor. If the boycott ordered by the convention can be made effective the interests of the German workers, the protection of German trade unions and the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which the Jewish people are entitled in Germany may be safeguarded."



# LABOR CLARION

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## Redistribution of Wealth

"Remember that this administration is profoundly dedicated to the redistribution of wealth."

"That," says Paul C. Smith, financial editor of the San Francisco "Chronicle," in a recent issue of that publication, "is a quotation from the words of a high administration official voiced during a Washington discussion with this writer not so very long ago." The financial writer continues:

"At that time the statement sounded like a vague theory that might be tried some time in the dim, distant future. Today that theory is a living process, a material, tangible program. The philosophy is still there, the objective is now plain.

"Nothing could have made this more clear than the President's budget message, although there was no reference to the redistribution theory. But redistribution it did manifest. That is the ultimate of any program which contemplates the borrowing of huge sums by government to accommodate huge social expenditures. The equation is heavy expenditures plus heavy borrowing equals heavy taxation plus probable monetary devaluation equals redistribution of wealth.

"Not so long ago the notions of those who would employ the tax instrument to confiscate wealth for social purposes were worse than abhorrent to nearly all Americans. The American concept of the capitalistic system resented even theoretical limitation of the profit motive as the main-spring of prosperous economic activity. Has this mass national psychology really undergone a fundamental change, or is it simply not yet fully conscious of what is going on?

"That is more than an academic question, but only time can give the correct answer."

It may also be apropos to point out that "not so long ago" the serious discussion of the possibility of the "redistribution of wealth" by means of the instrumentality of taxation in a newspaper of the "Chronicle's" status would not only have been abhorrent but in all probability would have cost the daring editor his position. But times have changed, and newspapers as well as individual citizens are beginning to realize that it is best to face conditions as they are, and by understanding them to be able to assist in bringing about a solution of the problems confronting us.

Alderman Timothy J. Sullivan, in expounding the view of the Tammany majority in the Board of Aldermen of New York, is reported by the "Herald-Tribune" to have said that the majority would formulate the constructive program and that it would be the function of the minority to criticize. "That's all right if he gets it straight as to who is the majority," commented Mayor LaGuardia. "Whether he knows it or not, I am the majority."

## Group Insurance and Age Limit

Surprise was occasioned in industrial circles when group insurance of workers was introduced that there was little enthusiasm on the part of the workers themselves for the innovation. It is likely that skepticism as to how it would work out had more to do with the hesitancy displayed in adopting it than studied opposition.

Recently much indignation has been expressed because of the tendency to discriminate against men 40 years and older who apply for positions, and also the practice of discharging workers who have reached middle age for no other reason than that younger men are wanted. It is possible that this evil may be attributable in part to the introduction of group insurance.

A correspondent of the "Literary Digest" suggests that the insurance companies are to blame for this condition, which he terms "economically wasteful." He says:

"Frequently it has been said that 40 is the age-limit—we employ no one over 40 years of age. The employers did not set the standard. It was set by large life insurance companies in group insurance for workers. They will insure by and large sundry workers for a stated low figure per person if the ages are between 16 and 39, but if anyone pops up who is over 40 years old the insurance rate goes up rapidly, and the insurance agent says, 'Lop off those 40 years old and above, and your rate will drop immediately.'

"Usually the group rate is paid half by the person insured and half by the employer. Of course the employer wants to cut his expenses as much as possible, so he lops the 40-year-old and older and adopts a system of employing no one of 40 or over. Who is at fault? Who started this crusade—the employer or the insurance company?"

As to the economic wastefulness of this condition the writer says:

"The ordinary young man graduates from college at about 22 years of age. If the dead-line ends at 40 he has delivered eighteen years of service to the commonwealth, but it has taken twenty-two years to deliver a man to the commonwealth capable of delivering eighteen years of service. This is economically wasteful. It is about time the employers of the United States got a square deal regarding employment age."

That is from the employer's standpoint. How about the worker? Having perfected himself in a trade or profession and reached the age of 40, when it may be presumed his skill and competence have reached their peak, does it not seem preposterous that he should be discriminated against and younger men favored because of an unsound insurance system? There are many years of increasing usefulness before a 40-year-old worker who is in average health, and an industrial system which does not utilize this class of worker, and even give him preference, stands convicted of a non-social and uneconomic practice which it should be the duty of society to immediately abolish.

## "Hypocrisy and Chicanery"

The lengths to which employers are willing to go in certain industries in their efforts to secure official sanction for low wages and long hours in the codes is shown in an editorial in "Justice," official newspaper of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. "Hypocrisy and chicanery" are mild terms to apply to such practices as were resorted to by the Associated Apparel Manufacturers of Los Angeles. The editorial is as follows:

"The Western dress manufacturers succeeded two weeks ago in so amending the dress code by the N.R.A. administration as to win a wage differential of 30 and 40 per cent over their competitors in the East.

"This is obviously unjust to the dress workers in the West and it offers unfair competition to the dress industry and to the workers in other markets. It will, in our opinion, make it nearly impossible

for Eastern manufacturers doing business in the West to continue to do so.

"What is even worse, these drastic concessions were obtained on evidence which has not a leg to stand on. The argument for wide differentials between Eastern and Western dress markets was advanced chiefly on the assumption that the dress workers in the West are not nearly as skillful as in the East. Some of these pleaders for cheap labor went even as far as to assert that the dressmakers in St. Louis and in Los Angeles are 'subnormal' from a craft standpoint.

"The union characterized these assertions as sheer piffle. Now, Western employers, out of their own mouths, appear to confirm the union's judgment. In a review of the influences which made Los Angeles dress manufacturing last year an 80-million dollar industry, holding its place as a major local industry along with oil, films and fruits, the Associated Apparel Manufacturers of that city emphasizes, in addition to styling and the climate, intelligent, competent and willing workers.

"Let us bear in mind that these workers are the selfsame women and men whom this association only a few weeks ago had stigmatized as 'incompetent' and 'subnormal' in order to inveigle the N.R.A. administration into granting the Los Angeles dress industry a 30 per cent wage differential. This is worse than piffle; it is downright hypocrisy and chicanery.

"The N.R.A. administration, we are convinced, has done grave damage to the entire structure of the dress industry by granting the Los Angeles and the St. Louis manufacturers such wide differentials. This damage should, in fairness, be repaired and the drastic discrepancy in pay between East and West should be reconsidered."

## A Blast at the Sales Tax

Evidently Grover Whalen, chairman of the New York City Retail Code Authority, takes little stock in the arguments of the millionaire newspaper publishers for the sales tax. In a letter to the New York State Tax Commission he said:

"From the consumers' point of view the sales tax is the most obnoxious form of taxation that exists. For the consumer, the sales tax is an income tax with a reverse twist. It taxes not according to ability to pay, which is the underlying principle of the income tax, but according to the people's consumptive requirements."

Referring to the \$130,000,000 that would be raised from such taxation, Whalen pointed out that this actually would be taken away from New York City's present buying power. The diminishing of buying power on such a large scale, he said, would prove injurious to President Roosevelt's Recovery program.

## ADULT EDUCATION

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration's decision to spend a substantial sum in hiring jobless teachers and others qualified to instruct idle Americans in idle schoolrooms is another proof of vision in Administrator Hopkins' organization at Washington.

It is estimated that there are some 80,000 workless teachers in the country, some 30,000 on relief. Many rural schools now closed could be opened by day and city schools could be thrown open at night to give these teachers work-relief at their own profession. The depression and machine industry are forcing more and more leisure on the people. What is more logical than to open the schoolrooms to all who seek knowledge and put the government behind the most neglected of worthy causes, adult education?—Washington "Daily News."

Some of the wets are funny. After imbibing poor bootleg for years without complaint, they are now kicking like bay steers about poor whisky just because it is legal.—Wichita "Eagle."



## FROM LABOR VIEWPOINT

The appointment of President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers on the code administration board of the bituminous coal industry is a recognition by President Roosevelt of the claim of the American Federation of Labor that in all fairness there should be employee representation on these boards.

A correspondent of "Labor" recalls that the C.W.A. was launched to provide jobs for destitute unemployed workers, "to transfer them from relief rolls to pay rolls, that they may be self-respecting American workers." In his state of Alabama the plan is not working out, he says, and "hungry men plead in vain for jobs that are going to well-to-do farmers whose only claim to consideration is that they 'stand in' with relief officials."

Richard M. Tobin, president of the Hibernia Bank, takes an optimistic and inspiring view of conditions as the country enters upon the new year. He says: "No one in our country can fail to be impressed with the extraordinary improvement and elevation in morale that has taken place in the last few months. Courage and confidence are in the air; fear and anxiety are rapidly being driven from the field. Especially is this true in our happy State of California."

Walter C. Teagle, head of the Standard Oil Company, likes employee representation because it "settles local problems without getting involved in outside complications," which is a very good reason, says Chester M. Wright of the I. L. N. S., why he should like it and why workers should find it just another bond of enslavement. Such a plan, declares Teagle, "became well-nigh indispensable when wages and working time had to be reduced." In other words, employers can do as they please with "employee representation," or company unions, while bona fide unions insist upon being consulted upon wage questions, and make their own decisions.

We have been so used to referring to the "pauper labor of Europe" and the "coolie labor of Asia" that we have failed to recognize the fact that American labor has in remote districts been almost on a par with that of the impoverished nations. Efforts to form a union of employees of the Northwestern Cooperage and Lumber Company at Gladstone, Mich., disclosed that "many of the employees are unable to join a union now because they have received no money wages for their work for several years. Company stores sell the men their supplies and their rent is paid by the company. After these and other deductions from their meager earnings, cash is a very small item in the concern's pay roll."

General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and the National Labor Board, appointed by the President of the United States, should draw up forthwith a clear-cut statement outlawing company-sponsored unions and proceed against them in the courts on the ground that employer support for employee organizations is prohibited by the Recovery Act. This pointed and significant statement was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, when it became known that officials of the Weirton Steel Company had flouted the authority of the National Labor Board in the election of workers' representatives for collective bargaining in the company's plants.

The Hearst newspapers, reciting the fact that in 1834 Andrew Jackson advised Congress to "take by force" from France, in payment of the French spoliation claims, "what it could not get by nego-

tiation," evidently seem willing to thrust the United States into another war. But it will be found that the American people will find some other way to collect than by again sacrificing the youth of the country in useless warfare. "Perhaps," says the "Examiner," "we have another Andrew Jackson in the White House. If not, let us hope that we soon will have a truly American President and that the just claims of America against defaulter France will be enforced." The decision as to what constitutes "a truly American President" will not be left to W. R. Hearst.

For years the gold miners of the country have been seeking relief from Congress, contending that while the prices of commodities have increased from time to time the price of gold remained stationary. When President Roosevelt's gold-buying program raised the price of the metal more than 50 per cent to a price beyond even the miners' wildest dreams, their first thought was to base their tax and royalty payments not on the prevailing price of gold, but on its former price. Now the American Mining Congress, representing gold and other miners, is protesting the application of the thirty-hour week for the industry. One would imagine that an industry that has been "raised from the dead" by the Recovery program would be willing to share at least a portion of its benefits with those who make its returns possible.

In sharp contrast to the utterances of Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, economist and staunch defender of the policies of President Roosevelt, fifteen unnamed economists of the same university have issued a statement criticizing the monetary policies of the President and calling for "a return at the earliest possible moment to a free gold standard." The American people are "gluttons for punishment" when it comes to loyalty to political dogmas which have proved harmful to the economic structure, such as the protective tariff, for instance, but it is doubtful whether, in view of the terrible experiences of the last few years, there will be any substantial demand for a return to the policy which was responsible for the unnecessary misery that has been inflicted upon all classes of citizens. That there will be a new monetary standard, possibly on the lines of bimetalism, there seems to be no doubt; but few will urge return to the standard which proved inadequate for American business.

## New York's Governor Presents Progressive Legislation Plans

"New York justifiably boasts of the pre-eminent position it occupies in the field of advanced labor and social legislation. That position it must maintain," said Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York in his message to the Legislature. He continued:

"There still remain certain improvements to be made in the labor code of the state which I recommend to your honorable bodies for immediate enactment:

"(1) A plan for the institution of a system of unemployment insurance; (2) ratification of the federal child labor constitutional amendment; (3) extension of the emergency period limiting the number of hours per day and per week permitted for labor on public works; (4) enactment of a state law prohibiting yellow dog contracts of employment and declaring them to be null and void and in violation of public policy; (5) provision for jury trial of persons accused of violating injunctions; (6) extension of our system of free employment offices; (7) enlargement of the workmen's compensation law so as to include all occupational diseases; (8) adequate state regulation of fee-charging employment agencies; (9) adherence to the principle that the labor of human beings is not a commodity or article of commerce."

## COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

Too many reports are being received of workers unable to earn a decent living under N.R.A. code minimum wages. One instance is that of workers in a Minnesota packing plant who were forced to strike because their earnings under the code resulted in a weekly income which, in the words of the Minnesota Industrial Commission, were "inadequate to maintain American standards of living."

It becomes increasingly evident that N.R.A. codes, by shortening hours of work and not making adequate compensating increases in hourly rates, have resulted in many cases in lowering wages. This will not bring recovery. The situation was summed up well by Elmer E. Milliman, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, who told the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems at Detroit:

"Progress has been made under the N.R.A. along the lines of shortening hours and increasing wages, but in a great many cases it has been a question of only placing a small portion of the unemployed to work and on a minimum wage basis; and there has been a great, glorified 'share the work' program carried on which has helped to pauperize thousands of our workers who, before the application of the recovery act, were working longer hours.

"Despite the intent of the N.R.A., the earnings of such employees have decreased rather than increased under this program. Consumptive power cannot be built up in this manner."

\* \* \*

When you hear a "snorer" wheezing nasal lucubrations, croaking dismally and darkly that the N.R.A. is breaking down, don't waste your time trying to wake him up. He is one who cannot get an idea in his head and must therefore, perforce, get it in the neck.

The obituary writers will have a difficult job in getting over the second-quarter earning reports showing conclusively that 1932 deficits were turned into 1933 profits. A compilation by the New York "Sun" reveals that the third quarter net income of 150 industrial companies was \$98,914,115, compared with deficits of \$17,628,722 sustained in the third quarter of 1932. All but four of the twenty-five companies which reported their quarterly net showed a substantial increase in earnings per share.

Another tabulation by Standard Statistics, and covering the operations of eighty-nine companies during the first nine months of 1933, shows a gain of 160 per cent over 1932. For the quarter ended September 30 these same firms earned eleven times as much as they did in 1932's comparable period.

For some industries, notably textiles, the entire September quarter was operated under N.R.A. codes. Backing up these good reports of earnings is the announcement that collections are better than they have been in two years.

All this may be hard on the Jeremiahs, but it strengthens the confidence of the public that there is a lot of good in the Blue Eagle after all.

\* \* \*

Interesting experiments in state medicine are being tried in five counties of Ontario, with the co-operation of physicians and dentists. The work is being done largely among school children, with particular attention being paid to teeth, diseased tonsils, tuberculosis and nervous and mental disorders. "If this experiment is successful in providing proper treatment it may be adopted in the whole province and state medical and hospital treatment be provided for all our people," says Dr. J. M. Robb, minister of health for Ontario.

It is the enduring sentimentality about war which is the great enemy of peace.—A. A. Milne.



## Cleaning and Dyeing Workers Go on Strike

Bringing the cleaning and dyeing industry of San Francisco to a virtual standstill, the members of Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' Union, Local No. 17,960, went on strike on Tuesday of this week demanding recognition of the union, a thirty-six-hour work-week and "a living wage scale."

The larger wholesale plants were closed and hundred of pickets have been commissioned to enlist the co-operation of the scores of small shops throughout the city. Approximately one thousand men and women are affected by the strike.

Meanwhile George Creel, chief of the district labor board, proposed that the strikers return to work pending arbitration of the demands for shorter hours and better pay.

J. J. Spitzer, president of the union, recommended at a meeting held in the Labor Temple on Wednesday that the proposal of Mr. Creel be accepted. In accordance with the recommendation the union voted to return to work for one week, to give the labor board an opportunity to adjust the difficulty.

The complaints of the union are based upon the manner in which the N.R.A. code of the industry has been violated by employers, who, according to representatives of the union, have substituted the minimum wage provided for the industry for the maximum. Instances were given of employees being paid a wage of \$14 a week who prior to the inauguration of the code had been receiving \$20 and \$25. Thus the code has brought them worse conditions than existed before its adoption. Also it was charged that workers have been compelled to work fifty hours a week without overtime, while girl workers have had to submit to three-day lay-offs.

It has been apparent for some time that the cleaning and dyeing industry, in common with many other industries operating under N.R.A. codes, is thoroughly imbued with the idea that the ridiculously low sums named in many of the codes are to be recognized as the maximum wages. The strike of the cleaners, therefore, is a fight for workers generally who have been led to believe that the Recovery program was inaugurated to reduce working hours, increase wages, provide more employment and, above all, increased buying power of the workers.

## Chinese Laundries Are Accused Of Chiseling Under Blue Eagle

Alleged failure of the Chinese power and hand laundries in San Francisco to live up to N.R.A. pledges under the blue eagle have resulted in an

appeal being telegraphed to President Roosevelt by Frank J. Huebsch, president of the Laundry Code Authority of San Francisco.

Huebsch charged that the white power laundries have failed to receive relief or help from either the state or federal authorities here and that unless there is an early adoption of the National Laundry Code the "price cutting" and "chiseling" of the Chinese operators would bring about a serious situation in the price structure.

## BARS RABBIS FROM SCHOOL BOARDS

Hitler's persecution of the Jews took another brutal step when the Nazi ministry of Prussia issued a decree prohibiting Jews from having any voice in the school administration of Prussia. The law of 1920, which was based on the imperial law of 1906, provided that in every district where at least twenty Jewish children attended the public schools the rabbi with the longest service should belong to the school inspectors and also to the board of directors. The new Nazi decree repeals this law, thus barring Jews from all participation in the supervision of elementary schools which their children attend.

## M. S. MAXWELL HONORED

M. S. Maxwell, secretary of Butchers' Union No. 115 of San Francisco and president of the State Federation of Butchers, has been selected by the executive committee of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's International Union, sitting in Chicago, as seventh vice-president of that organization, to fill an unexpired term.

"You have been in this telephone booth half an hour with the receiver in your hand and have not spoken a word." "I know, I am talking to my wife."—Ex.

## Birthday Celebration For Chief Executive

Virtually every city in the nation will take part in the great birthday ball for the President on January 30, with the active leadership and co-operation of organized labor. This is assured by reports received at the headquarters of the Labor Division in Washington.

From New York to San Francisco and from Duluth to El Paso labor is supporting the plans for the celebration with a vim and enthusiasm which spell success of the enterprise and the putting of the Warm Springs Foundation, at Warm Springs, Ga., on a firm financial basis. Part of the proceeds of each birthday ball will go to the Foundation, to provide it with a permanent endowment and enable it to greatly extend its work for the victims of infantile paralysis.

Elaborate preparations for the San Francisco celebration are under way, the committee headed by Herbert Fleishhacker announcing that plans are about complete to make the event a memorable one in the annals of the city. The immense Civic Auditorium will be the scene of the ball, and a committee of the Musicians' Union promises a notable music program.

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## Shorter Work-Week For Bakery Drivers

A notable arbitration award, affecting the relations of employer and employee, one of the features of which was the recognition of the five-day week without reduction in wages formerly paid for the six-day week, has just been made in the case of the San Francisco Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen's Union and the California Bakers' Association.

The board of arbitration consisted of Superior Court Judge Walter Perry Johnson, chairman; William M. Foley, Robert Law, Donald McRae, and Stanley S. Langendorf, who acted as alternate. These four represented the employers. The union representatives on the board were Michael Casey, Clarence J. Walsh and George G. Kidwell. The board had the matter under consideration for a period of ten weeks.

The most important issue settled by the board was the awarding of the five-day week to the bakery wagon drivers and salesmen without change in the weekly wage scale. Another issue of importance was the upholding of the principle of a section in the present agreement which gives unemployed members preference of employment.

The importance of the establishment of the shorter work-week for the bakery wagon drivers and salesmen at this period of widespread unemployment may be estimated from the statement of George G. Kidwell, secretary of the union, that it would provide employment for from seventy to eighty more workers.

The employers' association was represented by Attorney Nat Schmulowitz and the union's case was prepared and presented by the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau. Secretary Kidwell was highly complimented by members of the board for his assistance in furnishing elaborate statistical evidence for the information of the arbitrators.

## Johnson Orders Subordinate To Cease Warfare on Union

In a stormy session with representatives of N.R.A. employees and members of the new Blue Eagle unit of government employees, General Johnson, recovery administrator, said he would grant their demands for less overtime work and no one would suffer for joining the new union. Johnson telephoned to one of his subordinates in the presence of the committee and admonished him to cease interference with the union, and otherwise promised that N.R.A. employees would no longer be penalized or coerced for having joined the organization.

A resolution was presented to Johnson asking that overtime work stop except in emergency and that working conditions be improved. Johnson pounded his desk with his fist and showed apparent defiance at the outset of the conference. He contended Congress is responsible for the manner in which N.R.A. has operated. Johnson later said he would give "passive help" to the union, and would receive any committee with a grievance to offer.

Despairing of securing any relief from the coal mine owners for jobless miners, the 1200 regularly employed miners at the four pits of the Blaenavon Company at Blaenavon, Wales, decided to share their work with 850 idle miners.

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## Los Angeles Workers Protest Against C.W.A.

As the result of what the Los Angeles "Citizen" terms long-smouldering opposition to the way the C.W.A. program, as well as other federal projects, have been handled in that county, a meeting at which more than one hundred representatives of Los Angeles unions were present authorized a telegram of protest which was dispatched to the authorities at Washington. The message was as follows:

"Organized labor in Los Angeles County, represented through the Building Trades, Metal Trades, Printing Trades and Central Labor Councils of Glendale, Pasadena, Santa Monica, San Pedro, Long Beach and Los Angeles, representing approximately 100,000 members, protest the methods of administration of Civil Works program in this county. Present administration is through a committee of eleven citizens, none of them practical in construction or industrial fields. All of them but one are dominated by local Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, that committee setting up wage scales to suit themselves, and members of organized labor being discriminated against, none of them being employed. Labor insists present policy local Civil Works administration should be abolished at once, and new administration set up with labor having equal representation. Entire program being sabotaged and money wasted. Full details in writing now being mailed."

The letter which was subsequently dispatched to Washington went into detail on discriminations against union labor and the impractical methods of the committee, and concludes with a summing up of the desires of organized labor.

### THE MIDDLE-AGED WORKER

It is said to be almost impossible for an unemployed man of 50 nowadays to get employment, no matter how skilled he may be. In industry it is hard for a man of 40 to get a job.

In some places, when closed factories re-open and employers can have their pick of all ages, they refuse those over 30 years. This may be a natural policy, if vigor and freshness are preferred to experience and steadiness, and if the matter is looked at from the usual standpoint of "private capital" doing business for "competitive profit."

It may be the "business-like" thing to choose employees in the same impersonal way that one would choose horses, cows or sheep. It creates, however, awkward social complications. There are limits to human patience.

It becomes a practical question how patiently the growing numbers of men and women between 30 and 60 will endure this situation. And aside from any direct action on their part, there can be no doubt that society as a whole, somehow, will have to carry the burden of its unemployed and unemployable members.

How will it be done? Will the young workers between 20 and 30 have to provide old age pensions for all the rest? Or will wealth be taxed out of existence to support this vast idleness? Or will our economic order decide, after all, to provide living jobs for workers at least until middle age?—I. L. N. S.

Mrs. Smith (spitefully)—She's of the bungalow type—no upper story.—Ex.

## The Rochester Clothing Co.

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## COLORED PEOPLE ARE ORGANIZING

Federal Labor Union No. 18902, composed of colored workers, recently organized in Phoenix, Ariz., has a membership of over 400 and is growing rapidly. The union, the first of its kind in Arizona, has affiliated with the Central Labor Council. The wives of the members have organized a Woman's Union Label League to foster the union label on everything purchased and thus create a larger demand for union-made products, with its consequent employment of trade unionists.

## ANIMALS AND JUNIPER EXTRACT

Noticing that such big game animals as elk, deer and antelope browsed with apparent pleasure on the juniper trees in national forests, a scientist made a chemical analysis and found that the juniper had a surprisingly high food value. Foresters believe that there must be some relation between gin, juniper and wild life.

## Steel Workers in Alabama Win Victory in Free Assembly Fight

Word has been received in Washington of a free assemblage victory in Fairfield, Ala., won by the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers over the strongest sort of opposition from the city and Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Meetings of whites and blacks were forbidden by a local ordinance in November, 1932, when the steel mills were closed down, unemployment widespread, and the fear of communist propaganda general. With such an ordinance in effect, unionization under the N.R.A. was impossible, according to W. H. Crawford, head of the union local.

Attempts to get the council to repeal the rule failed, according to Crawford, because of the influence of the subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. Local lawyers declined to represent the workers in a court test of the ordinance. At last the steel workers' union decided to defy the city council and called a large organization mass meeting. The meeting was held without police interference and Crawford reports that the union has signed up a large number of members.

## Labor's Magna Carta To Be Strengthened

Senator Wagner of New York, chairman of the National Labor Board, now in dispute with the Weirton Steel Company and others over the "collective bargaining" clause in the National Recovery Act, announces that he is drafting legislation to put teeth in the act for the protection of the workman.

"This section, permitting collective bargaining among workers, is the workers' N.R.A. magna carta, and is required from the government just as were laws to protect child labor and to fight other social evils," he said.

Wagner feels the act as it now stands is too flexible and is subjected to many different interpretations. He wants it clearly defined to make it possible for employees to hold fair elections and elect persons to represent them to their employers without any domination from the employers.

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## Communist Activities Cause Grave Concern

President Green and other officials of the American Federation of Labor are deeply concerned by the possibility that recognition of the Russian Soviet government will be accompanied by the encouragement of communist activities in the United States, and have submitted to President Roosevelt a memorandum and eighty exhibits of pamphlets attributed to the Communist party, including a chart describing an alleged communist network covering twenty districts and the major industries.

"The Workers' Party, the United States section of the Communist Third Internationale," the document said, "is the father of the 'red' movement in our midst, the active branch being the Trade Union Unity League with twenty-eight subordinate divisions. Our government should warn American wage earners from joining these camouflaged unions, by placing a catalogue of these revolutionary organizations in the home of every American worker."

"Evidence accumulated by the American Federation of Labor shows the existence of a criminal group under communist control comprising a skeleton terrorist force, trained, instructed and ready for expansion at short notice. Mutiny is advocated in the United States army and navy."

The document recites instances of strikes in the Mahoning Valley and in the steel and coal industries in opposition to N.R.A. codes.

"The United Textile Workers," it declared, "have been forced to expend much money and some lives have been sacrificed."

The International Ladies' Garment Workers and many of the building trades were also described as struggling against communist activities.

## UNION COOK OPENS RESTAURANT

Arthur Chames, for many years an active member of Cooks' Union No. 44, has recently opened up business in the Temple Grill, 2974 Sixteenth street. The place has been entirely renovated and fitted up, and Brother Chames is prepared to furnish his patrons with the best in the way of eatables, cooked and served in a manner warranted to insure continued patronage. Needless to say, the Temple Grill is 100 per cent union and proudly displays the house card of the culinary unions.

## "UNPOPULAR" HARDLY THE WORD

Sam Insull is under the impression that he is "unpopular at home." And after the trouble we are taking to get him back again!—Philadelphia "Inquirer."

## FINE DISTINCTION

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The next stated meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union will be held in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp, at 1 p. m. Sunday, January 21. As with all meetings of the union, the business to be transacted at this session is of sufficient importance to demand the attendance of every member who finds it possible to be present.

Writing from Colorado Springs, Colo., to a fellow unionist in San Francisco, V. S. ("Tony") Pastor, member of the San Francisco "Chronicle" chapel, says he arrived at the Home on December 21, "after being sick two days and nights while en route there." To use "Tony's" words, "the doctors are giving me the 'works' from all angles, and I am beginning to pick up already. They think they can rehabilitate me in a reasonable length of time, and that is encouraging." Referring to other members of San Francisco Union now residing at the Home, "Tony" says: "Joe Rickard is fitting into the picture nicely; he says he is well pleased, and he shows it in that happy smile of his. What! Mr. Trimble is rather feeble; he does a little walking, though, and sometimes is seen in a wheelchair. Have not seen Mr. Callaghan yet, but probably will soon. Frank Adams is our 'newsboy,' and he is always on the job!" In his letter Mr. Pastor describes the extensive improvements that recently have been made in the Home, pointing out it now can accommodate 500 guests. He says the landscape surrounding the Home is "going to look great this spring, when the flowers, shrubs, trees, etc., begin to show their 'salient points.'" "Tony" closes his missive with the request that, inasmuch as he is not yet quite able to correspond with all his San Francisco friends, the recipient of his letter aid him in extending his well wishes to all who may inquire regarding his welfare.

W. H. Wells, a member of Multnomah (Portland, Ore.) Typographical Union, and his wife, are visiting their son, John M. Wells, in San Francisco. Wells Sr. is a linotype operator and has been one of the composing room staff of the Portland "Journal" for more than thirty years. He formerly lived in Wichita, Kan., and was "doing the Missouri River" district when the heyday of the original "pirates" of that plenty publicized stream began to dim. Mr. Wells visited headquarters of San Francisco Union last week, where he found a small group of Junior Missouri River Pirates who engaged him in animated conversation for a most pleasurable hour. On taking his leave from the union's offices he assured the group the "fanning bee" he had indulged in had returned to him at least forty years of life he once believed had gone forever. The hour was a pleasant one for us, too, Mr. Wells, and it is hoped San Francisco

will remain permanently on your list of ports of call.

The address of Louis Borkheim, former very active but now physically incapacitated member of San Francisco Union, just recently returned from Colorado Springs, is Corte Madera, Calif. Louis intended to pay his respects to the union's officers and those of his fellow members he might meet in the secretary's chapel on his return to San Francisco, but shortly after his arrival home he fell heir to a severe cold and other unfavorable symptoms, and, on advice of his physician, he is keeping to his bed. He wishes it known, however, his interest in the welfare of his fellow unionists is not waning, and hopes that some time in the near future his strength will have been sufficiently regained to make possible a personal contact with them.

Ernest O. Darr, "Call-Bulletin" composing room bankman, who has been suffering from an infected hand and forearm the last week or ten days, is reported to be recovering. It is believed the infection arose from a splinter of linotype metal that accidentally penetrated one of his fingers. "Ernie" was in a precarious condition for a time, and it was feared amputation of one of his digits would be necessary to save his arm. When it became known this drastic treatment was not required, his mates in the composing room chorused, "Lucky boy!"

On Friday of last week Mrs. Charles Scheifeik, daughter of Robert Beavis, a member of San Francisco Typographical Union, met with an automobile accident in which she suffered severe injuries. The accident, which happened in San Mateo, completely demolished Mrs. Scheifeik's car, which was being driven by a friend, who also received injuries of the head and back. The car was struck by another car that, it is said, failed to pause at a boulevard stop sign. The couple were taken to Mills Hospital, but have since been removed to their homes, where they are confined to beds.

After that deluge of information contained in the January issue of the "Typographical Journal" on the newspaper and graphic arts codes situation, we'll pass up comment on that subject this week, thus giving the interested ones an opportunity for a thorough mental assimilation of what confronts them—and, believe it or not, it is pee-lenty. As long as the documents are where they are, who is there timid enough to lose any sleep over them? And if they ultimately are approved and released in their present form, who, even then, will be "afraid of the big, bad wolf?"

### "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

The business depression had an opposite effect on the News Mutual Aid Society. Its funds shot skyward. The auditing committee's report, read at Monday night's semi-annual meeting, showed close to \$1000 in the treasury, no loss through loans and little sickness among members. A committee was appointed to formulate a financial policy, whether to continue dues at 25 cents per week, lower dues, distribute a dividend later in the year or to invest funds. The committee will report in July. Incumbent officials were unanimously re-elected. They include L. L. Heagney, president; William Andrus, vice-president; Bert Coleman, secretary-treasurer; directors, Al Crackbon and C. M. Friberg; auditing committee, Fred Wilson, W. Oden and Ed

Hoertkorn. The policy, recently adopted, of paying the secretary, was approved by the auditing committee and its continuance recommended.

Eddie Porter and some forty of his Daly City neighbors gave a party to a newly married couple. It was a wedding supper, at which the newlyweds were detained long enough to miss their train, after which all left in a hurry. The landlord then appeared and asked the bridegroom to liquidate the bill. He lacked sufficient funds. "Cops" were called, and bride and bridegroom languished in the "hoosegow" all night. Having made sure the married pair passed an uncomfortable night, the gang paid the bill. While it was a cruel frameup, it worked to perfection.

"This chairmanizing isn't so good," growled the new chairman, Al Crackbon, vigorously scratching. "I collected the dues and the mange my very first week in office. Some of the money must have been tainted."

A syndicate to work Frank Vaughn's gold mine is in process of formation, but difficulties are being encountered. One bozo, asked to buy stock, wanted to know, should the mine produce the real stuff, who would serve his jail term if the government learned he was hoarding.

Eddie Porter must have a heart as big as—er, well, a mustard seed. The can of brass polish he bought, thinking it would brighten up his reputation if rubbed on real hard, he now is willing to loan to Jerry Allen, whose rep seems a trifle dusty after his recent turkey deal.

Jerry Allen, by the way, is watching the calendar and finds time passes pretty slow. France Lambert should get his card in March, leaving an apprenticeship open, which Jerry hopes to get.

The debonnair air of a gay Lothario isn't the birthright of young Bill Wegman, so it was confusing, to say the least, to have a fair one shriek and fall into the conductor's arms when Bill entered a street car. Naturally, the conductor thought Bill was at fault in some way and his glower fetched a pretty pink on William's youthful phiz. It's a wonder, the conductor hinted, that fellows didn't care for their fair ones, a conclusion he arrived at perhaps by the fact that the fair one was not only fair but fat and all one conductor could hold in a seat.

### "Call-Bulletins"—By "Hoot"

A serious epidemic has made its appearance in the composing room. First, F. W. Baker was attacked and surrendered to Cupid. Oliver P. Weakley was the next victim, sending a telegram from Reno saying he had succumbed to the "little imp." Here's best wishes to both.

Otha McDermott, formerly machinist in the chapel, remembered his former fellow workers by presenting the chapel with a new slipboard which is a work of art. The thanks of the chapel were sent "Mac."

Charles Marshall has returned from a three weeks' trip to New Mexico looking in tiptop shape.

A new-fangled attachment to the linotype keyboard made its appearance last Friday. It is a typewriter keyboard and can be operated by a stenographer. However, it can only go as fast as the linotype, so we don't see how it will speed up things any. No one except the crew in charge of the new invention seemed to take it seriously.

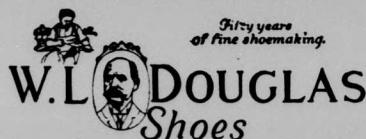
See where a Mrs. Grace Burroughs of St. Louis gave birth to her eighteenth child. Guess that's where they got the idea of making a celebrated adding machine.

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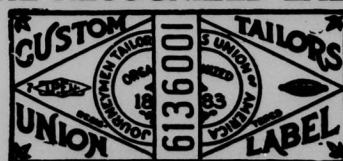
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## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Sunday, January 21 (usual place), will be union-meeting day.

The final upshot of the proposed codes may yet prove the ill-wind that may produce some good, should they prove a stimulant in efforts towards organizing the unorganized—not through “company unions,” but through representatives of their own choosing. For the right to organize and secure a fair share of the things which labor produces, they themselves must strike the first blow. It appears, especially these times, that numbers and force, well-organized and intelligently led, count more than logic and moral persuasion in securing and maintaining a just wage and humane working conditions for all workers, of either hand or brain, or both. Any “new deal” labor is likely to get, labor itself will have to fight to get, and also fight to hold.

M. T. D. U.: Receipts, November, \$554.75; disbursements, November (not including secretary's salary of \$75 and president's salary of \$50), \$504.08, within \$50.67 of totaling receipts for November. The secretary is down for another \$250 for “news-paper and commercial code” activities. Rand Anderson, vice-president M. T. D. U., and a high-salaried foreman on the “Herald-Tribune,” New York, draws down \$150 for organization work at Syracuse, N. Y. The unemployed and also part-time working members of the M. T. D. U., some of whom no doubt possess organizing ability, may be pleased to learn of foremen being given organizers' jobs. The adoption of such a policy by the “higher-ups,” who have “guided” the destinies of the M. T. D. U. more down than up, should prove a “stop, look and listen” signal to the working members who voted in favor of their officers' pet scheme, an international mailers' union.

The St. Louis scribe says in the January “Journal,” in effect, that “the lid is on” in so far as the giving out of official matters is concerned. “Secret diplomacy” never yet “brought home any bacon” for the working members of the M. T. D. U.

But in the January “Journal” the Kansas City scribe propounds some pertinent questionnaires. He says, in part: “Information as to what is being done to settle our differences with the I. T. U. and the outlaw unions has not been forthcoming in the pages of the ‘Journal.’ Silence on these matters does not tend to instill confidence in the minds of the mailers.” He is correct! The dues-paying members of the M. T. D. U. have a right to know what—if anything—their officers are doing toward arriving at a settlement of the typo-mailer and mailer issues.

The Kansas City scribe, Mr. Courtland O. Dick, is a forward-looking member of the younger generation of that local.

## STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The regular semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allied Printing Trades Club will be held on Saturday, January 27, 1934, at 8:30 p. m. All stockholders are urged to attend.

E. F. SCHENECK, Secretary.

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## Labor Commission's Bulletin on State Employment and Wages

The January issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin, released by Frank C. MacDonald, state labor commissioner, shows that employment in the manufacturing industries in the state dropped 4.5 per cent and pay rolls 2.7 per cent in December, 1933, as compared with November, 1933, while the average weekly earnings for the same period increased by 1.9 per cent.

Marked increases in employment and pay rolls took place in retail trade between November, 1933, and December, 1933; employment showing a 22 per cent increase and pay rolls 16.8 per cent increase. The employment and pay roll increase in retail trade in December, 1933, as compared with November, 1933, reflects the increased purchasing power of the public in consequence of the C.W.A. activities in the state.

In December, 1933, as compared with December, 1932, employment in the state manufacturing industries increased 23.6 per cent and pay rolls 22 per cent.

Employment and pay rolls in wholesale trade in December, 1933, as compared with December, 1932, increased by 6.3 per cent and two-tenths of 1 per cent, respectively, while employment and pay rolls in retail trade for the same period increased by 11.8 per cent and 8.8 per cent, respectively.

Compared with December, 1932, employment and pay rolls in public utilities in December, 1933, show a 3.8 per cent decline in employment and a 2.3 per cent decline in pay rolls.

## DEATH OF AL ROGERS

The sudden death of Albert J. Rogers, secretary-treasurer and business representative of Bottlers' Union No. 293 of California, came as a distinct shock to his hundreds of friends and associates in the labor movement in San Francisco and California. He was stricken early in the morning of Sunday last and apparently expired in his sleep.

The deceased had been an official of his union for many years, and his work took him to different parts of the state. He had a wide acquaintance among union workers. The repeal of the eighteenth amendment, with its rehabilitation of the bottling industry, had recently necessitated unusual activity on his part in organization work, which may have hastened his end. He leaves a widow, and a son and stepdaughter to mourn his loss.

Funeral services were conducted by the San Francisco lodge of Elks on Wednesday last, which were attended by a large concourse of friends and associates. Interment was in Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

Other members of local unions who have passed away since last report were: Edith A. Reimann, member of Waitresses' Union No. 48; Charles Carroll, Letter Carriers' Association, and Fred W. Trathen, Oakland, member of Carmen's Union No. 192.

W. D. Fennimore

L. H. Rewig

A. R. Fennimore



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## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Affords a Means for Safe and Stable Investment and Security for Savings

CARL D. THOMPSON, LL.D., Chicago

Public ownership of revenue-producing enterprises affords a means for safe investment for sav- ings. We are all of us trying to save up a little money for a rainy day, for old age and retirement and so forth, the best we can. What shall we do with it? Shall we put it in the bank? The bank blows up and we lose our money. Or we invest it in real estate bonds and the real estate company goes broke and we lose it. Or we invest it in some big utility concern and the utilities collapse. How are we going to find a safe place to put our savings and our investments so that we will know they will be there when we need them and, if possible, earn a little something in addition?

Public ownership comes to the rescue, for we have one system of banks in the United States that never fails—the postal savings banks. So, if you want to find a safe place to put your money, where we have guaranteed deposits already, get into the postal savings banks. The United States government is behind them with a guarantee; they never close their doors and they never fail to make their payments.

These postal savings banks are operated the same as the public schools are operated—not to make profit for somebody, but to serve the people. Let us expand the postal savings banks. We have them already. We have a government-owned banking system of the United States. The only trouble is we do not let it function as well as it should. We should have checking accounts there and we should take off the limit of deposits.

We have succeeded in having introduced in the United States Congress, merely as a matter of education, a bill providing for checking accounts and for expanding the limit for investment in the postal savings banks. If we will just proceed to expand, enlarge and develop postal savings banks we will have a safe and secure place for the people to put their savings, where they can find them when they need them, and then that system can be gradually expanded until we have a complete national banking system, owned and operated by the public for the service of the people.

And when it comes to the question of investment, it would be well, would it not, if we had a place where we could invest our money and be sure that it was going to be safe and earn a return?

Well, my friends, there is one field where investments do not fluctuate, and it is these publicly-owned services. So that if you expand the postal savings banks and, in co-operation with the federal government, make your investments in the public institutions created for public service and not for private profit, you will have a place to make your investments where they will be secure.

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Southeast Corner - 17th and Mission Sts.

CLUB  
CHAIR  
and  
OTTOMAN  
Both for  
\$29.75

Beautifully upholstered — most comfortable. At this price while present stocks last



## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phons. MArket 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes, January 12, 1934

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Garment Workers No. 131, Nellie Casey, Delia Gordon, Sarah S. Hagan, Alice Leo, Julia Pierce, Elizabeth Poysell and Lillian Rogers; Boiler Makers No. 6, John Ricci and Thomas Dulleghan; Machinists' Lodge No. 68, Anthony Brenner, D. P. Haggerty, James E. Hare, Harry Scher and Harry Hook; Milk Drivers, William J. Casey, M. E. Decker, Charles Brown, S. Gilligan, Thomas Kennedy and F. J. Wettstein; Teamsters No. 85, Michael Casey, William Conboy, James E. Hopkins, John P. McLaughlin, Ed McLaughlin, Joseph McCann, Louis Molinari, Joseph Derring, Thomas Patton and John A. O'Connell; Auto Mechanics, George C. Castleman, Charles J. Cook, E. H. Ellermeyer and K. B. Flagg; Tailors No. 80, Walter V. Jusaitis and Nels Soderberg; Waiters No. 30, Hugo Ernst, Theodore Johnson, J. D. Kirkpatrick, George March, Carl Nelson, Fred Oestreich, D. P. Regan, Harvey Towne, C. F. Welch and Adolf Oblath; Cooks No. 44, Max Benkert, Otto Bruhn, Emil Buehrer, James Clair, Henry Harder, Kelly Hargroves, John Lang, C. T. McDonough, H. D. McDowell and A. J. Vanbebber. Delegates seated.

**Communications** — Filed — From Machinists' Lodge No. 68, requesting Council to inform them of the Council's action relative to the six-hour day on the C.W.A. projects in this city; filed and union notified. From San Francisco College, with reference to economic problems, accounting or business law. From Lithographers No. 17, inclosing a list of its officers and requesting that all communications be sent to 732 Harrison street. From National Recovery Administration, thanking Council for its views in regard to the proposed code for the restaurant industry. From Street Car-men's Union No. 518, inclosing check for \$450 in payment on the assessment levied for the purpose of helping defray the expenses of the convention

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-  
naught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

of American Federation of Labor. From Chauffeurs' Union No. 265, inclosing check for \$511 to cover assessment levied for convention of American Federation of Labor in order to help defray expenses. From Hon. Will J. French, thanking the Council for the copy of resolutions passed by the Council and forwarded to Governor Rolph in his behalf. From President Green, relative to the celebration of the President's birthday. From Mr. William A. Smith, secretary to Governor James Rolph, Jr., acknowledging receipt of resolutions adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council in behalf of Will J. French of the Industrial Accident Commission and recommending him for re-appointment.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From the San Francisco Chapter of American Red Cross, an appeal for funds for flood refugees in Washington and Idaho. From the San Diego Building Trades Council, relative to the unfair attitude of the Balboa Brewing Company toward the building trades mechanics.

**Referred to Secretary**—From Plumbers' Union No. 442, requesting the assistance of the officers of the Council in advocating the planning and erection of comfort stations in the down-town shopping districts; also in the park at the Civic Center.

**Resolutions** were introduced by President Vandeleur: "Whereas, It is reported that a proposed National Recovery Administration Code governing the production and distribution of electric energy has been submitted to the National Recovery Administration in Washington, D. C., by the Edison Electric Institute, therefore be it resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby protests against approval of said code without the opportunity for a hearing of protests from organized labor, and that the secretary wire President Green, requesting his co-operation in the achieving of the ends sought for by this resolution. On motion the resolutions were adopted. (Printed in full elsewhere in Labor Clarion.)

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of application of Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Local No. 266, for lifting the boycott on the Co-Op Manufacturing Company. The controversy involves the jurisdictional claims of two local unions, and as this is a matter to be settled between the two internationals, your committee has no alternative but to refer the matter to the international presidents of both unions for a decision. In the matter of the proposal for the celebration of the President's birthday, committee recommends that the Council and its local unions are free to exercise their own judgment in the matter, therefore committee recommends that the Council direct the officers of the Council to co-operate with the citizens' committee in charge of the civic committee which has charge of the celebration. Report concurred in.

**Report of Organizing Committee**—In the matter of application of Watchmen's Union for affiliation with this Council, your committee recommends that the application be accepted and the union seated. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Culinary Workers—Are making progress in their efforts with employers; have held a conference with employers in the Mission district with no success; thanked all unions that are assisting, especially the Typographical Union; thanked the editor of the Labor Clarion for publicity. Chauffeurs—Have voted to pay the assessment for convention. Electrical Workers No. 151—Will assist in bringing to terms the Union Furniture Company. Laundry Drivers—Are in favor of the assessment for the convention.

**Nominations for Officers for Ensuing Term**—President, Edward D. Vandeleur; vice-president, Anthony Noriega; secretary-treasurer, John A. O'Connell; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; trustees, Anthony Brenner, James Hopkins, John Coughlan; executive committee, John Metcalf, James McManus, D. P. Haggerty, William Urmy, Mary Everson, George Kidwell, J. C. Daly, James

## PROTEST AGAINST CODE

The following resolutions, introduced by President Edward D. Vandeleur, were adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting on January 12:

"Whereas, It is reported that a proposed National Recovery Administration code governing the production and distribution of electric energy has been submitted to the National Recovery Administration in Washington, D. C., by the Edison Electric Institute; and

"Whereas, The Edison Electric Institute is notoriously the propaganda agency of private power companies and devotes its principal energy to combatting public ownership of electric power; and

"Whereas, It is reported that the proposed code would tend to hamper and cripple publicly-owned power systems, including the City and County of San Francisco, which is engaged in the generation of electric power; and

"Whereas, It is reported that the Edison Electric Institute would be set up as a governing body for enforcement of the N.R.A. code, and therefore would have jurisdiction over such publicly-owned systems as desired to join the code and co-operate with the Recovery plans of the President of the United States; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby protests against approval of said code without the opportunity for a hearing of protests from organized labor; and be it further

"Resolved, That the president and the secretary of the Council are hereby authorized to telegraph Mr. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, requesting his co-operation in achieving the ends sought by this resolution; and be it furthermore

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, General Hugh S. Johnson, and to Angelo J. Rossi, mayor of San Francisco.

Coulsting, Theodore Johnson, Lea Phillips, Joseph Blanchard, L. D. Wilson, William Casey, Patrick O'Brien, M. E. Decker, Manuel Jacobs and William P. Stanton; organizing committee, William Urmy, Jack Shelly, Fred West, Anthony Brenner, W. G. Desepte, Theodore Johnson, Ed McLaughlin, Charles Keegan, George Cullen, B. E. Hayland, Lea Phillips, Nellie Casey and J. J. Sutton; law and legislative committee, Henry Heidelberg, George Kidwell, Emil Buehrer, Theodore Johnson, James Hopkins, Edward Vandeleur, Paul Scharrenberg; directors of Labor Clarion, John A. O'Connell, George Hollis, James Coulsting, M. E. Decker, Anthony Brenner, Manuel Jacobs, Fred West; directors of Hall Association, John A. O'Connell, D. P. Haggerty and Daniel C. Murphy. Nominations were closed for the evening, to be resumed next Friday evening.

**Receipts**—\$545 (\$961 for convention); **expenses**, \$253.12.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases; also to patronize the municipal railway whenever possible.

J. O'C.

## HALE BROS.

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MICHAELS STERN  
Clothing for Men

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## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By EDWARD VANDELEUR

**The Conductor.**—Conductors have an undeserved reputation for cussedness. Did you ever notice a woman get on a crowded street car, open her bag, pull out a purse, dig out a bill, close the purse, put it back in the bag, close the bag, get the change, drop the jitney, open the bag, find the purse, put back the change, close the bag, pick up a bundle and calmly take a position just inside of the rear door? The conductor really doesn't enjoy your futile rage when you miss the car by just one jump—he has a schedule to maintain and you are only one of the many who get his goat every day. Of course he gets hardened to it—he has to or he'd go crazy. But just try a "Good morning" on him. He'll be so startled that he'll thank you for your fare.

**Delegates Take Notice.**—The company union of Market Street Railway Employees, organized and controlled by Sam Kahn, announces its first annual ball to be held February 21, 1934, in California Hall. The company union further announces the Musicians' Union will furnish the music. Not so bad—company union, doing everything within its power to destroy a labor organization, employing union music. And further, employing musicians from Oakland. What's wrong? Are they better musicians? Proceeds of ball to be used to further the aims and ambitions of Sam Kahn and his company union.

**Union-Made Crackers and Cookies.**—The San Francisco Biscuit Company is owned by the American Biscuit Company of Seattle, which is unfair to organized labor. Its products are being sold in San Francisco, probably in the belief that they are manufactured by local labor. When purchasing crackers and cookies union men and women should bear in mind that this industry in San Francisco is very largely unionized, and union-made goods are easily obtained. The following are the products of union labor: National Biscuit Company products, Sunshine Brand goods, manufactured by Loose-Wiles, and the products of the Crown Biscuit Company. The following products also are union-made: Mother's cakes and cookies, Grandma's cookies, De Martini cookies, Jane Arden cookies, Hostess and Langendorff cookies and cakes. Now is your chance to help the fair firms doing business in San Francisco, employing members of local unions. Remember that the products of the San Francisco Biscuit Company are unfair.

## Representatives of Unions Will

## Test Efficacy of N.R.A. Codes

Seeking to halt the award of a contract for a San Mateo County highway job, claiming the wages involved are below the scale adopted for excavating and dump truck contractors, suit has been filed in the Superior Court of San Francisco against Earl Lee Kelly, state director of public works.

The action was filed by Attorney Edmund G.

## JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED

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for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

## Eastern Outfitting Company

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Brown in behalf of J. R. Gerhart and Joseph H. Trumpower of the Building Material Drivers' Union and J. G. LaForce and Gus Erickson of the Steam Shovel and Dredgemen's Union.

The suit is described as "a test to find out whether the code of fair competition stands."

## INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING

The Department of Labor's general index of the cost of living for families of wage earners and lower salaried workers registered an increase of 5.2 per cent during the six months' period ending December, 1933, according to an announcement made by Isador Lubin, commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics. The index, based on the average for the year 1913 as 100, was 135 for December, as compared with 128.3 for June, 1933, and 132.1 for December, 1932. The survey made by the bureau covers thirty-two cities widely scattered throughout the United States.

Retail food prices continued to recede during the two weeks' period ending December 19 and moved further downward, according to an announcement made by the bureau. The index number of the general level of prices for December 19 showed a decrease of 1½ per cent over the two weeks' period.

## LEWIS NAMED ON CODE BOARD

President Roosevelt has appointed John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and F. E. Berquist of the National Recovery Administration as members of the national bituminous coal industrial board set up to administer the bituminous code.

## REARDON IS APPOINTED

The question as to who shall succeed Will J. French as member of the State Industrial Accident Commission has been determined by Governor Rolph with the appointment of Timothy A. Reardon, director of the Department of Industrial Relations, to the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Mr. French.

Reardon, who is a member of the local Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Union, has been in charge of the Industrial Relations Department for the last two years, and prior to that time was chairman of the Board of Works of the City and County of San Francisco for a number of years. He is highly regarded in local labor circles.

Another appointment of interest to organized labor was that of Daniel C. Murphy to the State Board of Education. This was a reappointment, Murphy having been a member of the board for some years. A member of the Printing Pressmen's Union, and a delegate of that body to the San Francisco Labor Council, Dan Murphy has an enviable reputation among his fellow unionists and citizens generally. He is a former state senator.

## CULINARY NOTES

By C. W. PILGRIM

Waiters' Union No. 30, San Francisco, at its regular meeting Wednesday, January 10, installed its officers for the ensuing term, as follows: President, Hugo Ernst; vice-president, J. Kirkpatrick; secretary-treasurer, Dan Reagan; business agents, Harvey Townes and F. Walsh; also ten members were sent to the Labor Council, three to the Local Joint Board, and seven to the executive board of the union.

Old members are being reinstated and new ones are joining all four of the culinary unions at each regular meeting, and this is particularly the case since the arrival of the blue eagle caused the unions to increase their activities.

The fight against the Mission Restaurant Association is still going on. One house, the Mission Splendid, has gone out of business.

It is reported to our business agents that some of the employees of the State building, and also some from the public library are eating in the Maison Paul restaurant. We warn these people that this house is not the place for a worker to patronize, as it is on the unfair list of the unions. The unions also have a kick coming against the Teachers' College of this city. Some people from this institution held a banquet in the Maison Paul last week, and our workers are sore about this. There are plenty of union places for the future teachers of our children to eat in, so there is no reason for them to patronize unfair restaurants.

The White Lunches and Clinton Cafeterias are still being advertised as unfair to union labor. The report on these places is that business is still falling off. We ask all our friends to spread the news so that it will fall off some more. These places have got to understand that San Francisco is no place for unfair chain restaurants and that if they will not operate under a union house card they cannot expect patronage from the workers.

The Local Joint Board, on behalf of the membership, wishes to express thanks to all who have assisted us to keep the restaurants of this city fair to organized labor. So don't forget—always look for the union house card before you eat. If it is not in the window move on to the next block; it is only a few steps.

## THE FAULT IS OURS

It is not the Almighty but we who are responsible for the vice and misery that fester amid our civilization. God showers upon us his gifts—more than enough for all. But like swine scrambling for food, we tread them in the mire, and rend each other.—Henry George.

## CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.

Cleaning with us is an art.

High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at  
Moderate Prices—You Will Be Surprised!

**J. ALLEC**  
DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS

Main Office and Works  
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PHONE HEMLOCK 3131



## Operation of Code in Electrical Industry

Four and one-half months of operation under its code of fair competition, including the filing of price lists, has resulted in a "definite and desirable stabilization" of the electrical manufacturing industry, according to an informal report submitted to the N.R.A. by the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, constituting the industry's code authority.

Data on labor provisions were collected from 871 plants, employing more than 179,000 wage earners. From such analysis as has been possible the report says that the following would appear to be established:

Sixty per cent of the plants reporting are now paying their lower rated employees at rates higher than in 1929. Forty-seven per cent are now paying male employees at a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour or more. Of the plants that employ women, 38 per cent are paying at minimum rates of 40 cents or more.

Practically all the plants have raised their hourly wage rates for the lower grades of work as compared with their rates of May, 1933. Actually, 36,519 wage earners who were formerly being paid at less than 40 cents an hour are now being paid at 40 cents an hour or more.

Male wage earners, other than learners, receiving less than 40 cents are only 8 per cent of the total. Specifically, such male employees number 9795 out of a total of 118,234.

## POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

The New York "Herald-Tribune" Washington bureau reports that some of President Roosevelt's advisers are studying the possibilities of extending the postal savings system to include checking accounts.

Such a program, which would be limited to small accounts, would carry the advantage of checking accounts into small communities which may be without other banking facilities.

If adopted, the "Herald-Tribune" says, it would be expected to increase by four or five times the present deposits in the postal savings system, which amount to \$1,200,000,000, thus opening up an additional market for government securities that must be issued in large amounts in the next year. Postal savings deposits are invested in United States government obligations.

Call for the union label, shop card and button. Boost for union-made goods.

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## LABOR BOARD DOES ITS DUTY

The Pierson Manufacturing Company of Quincy, Ill., employing 450 garment workers, has been ordered by the National Labor Board to make a written agreement with its employees, who are members of the United Garment Workers of America. The board referred other matters in dispute between the company and its employees to the St. Louis Regional Labor Board.

## Contention of S. P. Workers Upheld by Arbitration Board

The report of an emergency board appointed by President Roosevelt to mediate disputes between the Southern Pacific lines in Texas and Louisiana and engine and train service employees was made public by the White House last week.

All but three of 108 grievances that resulted in a strike vote, the board members said, had been adjusted at the board's suggestion in direct negotiations between the carrier and its employees, removing "all substantial causes" for the threatened walkout.

Hearings were held at Houston on the undetermined questions and in each case the workers' contentions were upheld by the board.

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

## Chicago Newspapers Drop N.R.A. Attacks

Indications are that the Chicago daily newspapers have got enough of their crusade against the N.R.A. and for the "freedom of the press," says Joseph A. Wise in an I. L. N. S. dispatch from the "windy city."

"The two Hearst daily newspapers here have again reversed themselves and once more are assuming a friendly attitude," he says, and continues:

"The Chicago 'Tribune' has been emitting an occasional resentful grunt recently, but Robert R. McCormick, the 'Tribune' publisher, has abandoned his barnstorming tour of the country. In an effort to show that he is a real patriot, McCormick has issued orders to his foreign correspondents to 'help' the United States government by gathering and transmitting information that will assist in promoting foreign trade. To a man up a tree this looks like 'Greeks bearing gifts.'

"As a means of getting the minds of the people off past sins of commission and omission, Chicago daily newspapers are carrying on a campaign against saloons, licensed as 'taverns.'"

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST

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**December 30th, 1933**

**Assets**.....\$159,104,590.29  
**Capital, Surplus and Reserves**.....\$6,650,000.00

*The following accounts stand on our Books at \$1.00 each, viz.:*

**Bank Premises and Equipment** - (Present Value \$2,073,413.00)  
**Other Real Estate** - - - - - (Present Value \$635,650.00)  
**Pension Fund** - - - - - (Present Value \$721,847.18)

**MISSION BRANCH**.....Mission and 21st Streets  
**PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH**.....Clement St. and 7th Ave.  
**HAIGHT STREET BRANCH**.....Haight and Belvedere Streets  
**WEST PORTAL BRANCH**.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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